

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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CLEMENT DOANE.
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.
For Township Officers, each \$1 00
For County " " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

Oscar A. Trippett,
Attorney at Law.
Real Estate and Collecting Agent,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE:—West Sixth Street.
JAN 11, 1881—11.
JOHN L. BRETZ,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE IN SCHUMACHER'S BLOCK
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all Courts of this and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to Collections and Conveyancing.
JAN 11, 1881—11.
Francis J. Reinhard,
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to Collections and Conveyancing.
JAN 9, 1881—9.
OFFICE, East Sixth Street, near Public square.
Eugene A. Ely,
Attorney at Law.
Office on corner of Main & Eight Street, over the red drug store.
PETERSBURG, IND.

Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties, and in the Federal Courts.
Will attend regularly at all the terms of the Dubois Circuit Court.
JAN 9, 1881—9.
BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana.
JAN 9, 1881.
CLEMENT DOANE
Attorney at Law.
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to him. Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.
W. A. TRAYLOR. W. S. HUNTER.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to Collections.
Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel.
J. F. DILLON. C. H. DILLON.
Dillon & Dillon,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE over Jos. Trexler's Saddler Shop.
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
Sept. 27th, 1879—9.
Jasper City Mills.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FLOUR.
HAVING begun with the new year doing strictly a cash business, we are enabled to do better than formerly by our customers, and have reduced the price of the best as follows:
FANCY FAMILY FLOUR \$5 00 PER BBL.
We are paying the highest cash price for wheat, and aim to do the fair thing by custom work.
HECKET BROTHERS.
Jan. 18, '78—19.

FREEZING TO DEATH.

The Sensations that a Man Feels When He Dies of Cold.

Leadville Chronicle.

The readers of the Chronicle will remember that nearly a month ago a man was found in an unconscious condition in a little cabin in California gulch. He was at first thought dead, but those who lifted him up found that he was still alive, but almost frozen. In this condition he was taken to the Sister's hospital, where it was found necessary to save his life, to amputate his left foot at the ankle and the toes of the right. He stood the operation bravely, and in spite of great nervous and physical prostration he rallied, and was discharged a few days ago to battle on crutches with the wide, wide world—an uneven warfare, indeed. While he still lay at the hospital a Chronicle reporter on his rounds one day happened into the building, and ultimately found himself at the bedside of the man who had so narrowly escaped a frozen death. The sufferer was a quick, intelligent young man, and seemed glad to enter into conversation. In the course

of this he narrated in a graphic way his experience in the lonely cabin. In substance he said: "I was three miles up a gulch the afternoon before, looking for some prospect holes I had up there, and didn't start for home until quite late, morning to last one month. Tuition fee I had no more than started when the one dollar. Mr. Puett has made a very snow began to fall, and in fifteen minutes popular teacher here and we are sorry to the storm was in full fury. I knew the lose him, for he has already engaged a way well, but the fierceness of the storm school in Kansas and intends to start for alarmed me, and the snow fell so thick that place as soon as his school is out, and fast that all landmarks were blotted out, and it was utterly impossible to see more than twenty feet before one's face. My principal guide had been a trail made by the burro's feet, but the thick white mantle that speedily covered the earth so entirely obscured this that I had no earthly means of knowing whether or not I was on the right path. After wandering blindly for half an hour I became convinced that I was not, and, in fact, the extremely rough and rocky nature of the path gave me warning that I had strayed far from the proper route. Up to this time I had forged persistently ahead, but there I stopped, my back to the gusty wind, and tried to calmly consider the situation. Taking the extreme supposition that I had walked in an exactly opposite direction from the right one I could not be over four miles from home, but in my blinding storm I had no assurance whether I would be right in walking back or forward, right or left, but finally at random chose the first and continued my journey straight ahead. Up to this time I had felt no cold, but when I stopped to think the warmth created by my active exertions died away and I began to feel severely the biting air. Besides this the temperature was plainly falling lower and even my warm breath began to congeal in brittle icicles in my beard and on my scarf, just in front of my mouth. Still I walked briskly on, but somehow my utmost exertions failed to circulate my blood and warm me as it had before. Ten minutes later I began to feel stinging pains in my feet and hands and the numbness that invariably follows extreme cold. It was about this time that I noticed my eyes seemed swollen and the lids so heavy that I had difficulty in opening them.

"When they were closed a constant succession of brilliant lights flashed before me and presently lights began to appear when they were open. In every direction I seemed to see them—green, purple, red, blue and golden—until with difficulty I could trace the outline of my hand as I held it before my face. I staggered before I reeled now, and when I pressed my benumbed fingers to my face I found it covered with frozen tears. By this time the pains in my limbs and feet had grown to the most intense agony. The pricking sensation felt at first was gone now, and in its place a long steady, keen pain as from a great open wound. At the time I grouped my way to a little sheltered place beneath some rocks and pulled my mittens off in a vain attempt to warm my hands by friction. The flesh was perfectly livid and blue in places, as if it had already begun to decompose. The nails were deep blue and quantities of blood seemed to have settled directly beneath them. Finding it impossible to create any warmth, I rose to my feet and walked on, resolving to die, if die I must, in a desperate struggle.

"The prismatic colors had now faded before my eyes to long parallel bars that seemed to stretch from the horizon. As I walked faster I noted too, with joy that the pain in my feet was not nearly so intense as before, I attributed this to the rapid circulation of the blood, but was sadly deceived, for when I stooped down and touched my foot it responded no more to the touch of my fingers than a block of marble. It was perfectly dead. Up to this time mental sufferings had equaled my physical, but with my stiffening body my mind seemed to grow dull and torpid, too. Presently I felt no more pain and a heavy and drowsy sensation substituted itself. This grew stronger, and I felt as though it would be heaven itself to sink down into one of the snowdrifts and go to sleep. A most

delicious sense of lassitude and tired ease began to creep over me and it seemed as if the warm breath of summer were playing in my face. I knew dimly and vaguely, as one knows things in a dream, that I was freezing to death, but had no care or anxiety about it whatever. My outstretched hands struck against something. It was the door of a cabin—my own, although I did not know it—and, falling in, I rolled upon the floor. "The next thing I remember was a sense of awful pain, and opening my eyes I could see people rubbing me with snow, and screamed and begged them to desist. The pain grew keener and more intense, and it seemed as if my whole frame was being rasped apart. I felt this pain for days, and then they cut off my feet. The doctors said that ten short minutes more would have made me a frozen corpse."

Portersville Items.

Mr. Editor.—As we see your call for items has been unheeded from this place, we constituted ourselves a committee of one to inform you of what was going on

Mr. William J. Puett closed his school here on the 2d day of February. He had been here on a spelling match at night a large crowd the afternoon before, looking for some prospect holes I had up there, and didn't start for home until quite late, morning to last one month. Tuition fee I had no more than started when the one dollar. Mr. Puett has made a very snow began to fall, and in fifteen minutes popular teacher here and we are sorry to the storm was in full fury. I knew the lose him, for he has already engaged a way well, but the fierceness of the storm school in Kansas and intends to start for alarmed me, and the snow fell so thick that place as soon as his school is out, and fast that all landmarks were blotted out, and it was utterly impossible to see more than twenty feet before one's face. My principal guide had been a trail made by the burro's feet, but the thick white mantle that speedily covered the earth so entirely obscured this that I had no earthly means of knowing whether or not I was on the right path. After wandering blindly for half an hour I became convinced that I was not, and, in fact, the extremely rough and rocky nature of the path gave me warning that I had strayed far from the proper route. Up to this time I had forged persistently ahead, but there I stopped, my back to the gusty wind, and tried to calmly consider the situation. Taking the extreme supposition that I had walked in an exactly opposite direction from the right one I could not be over four miles from home, but in my blinding storm I had no assurance whether I would be right in walking back or forward, right or left, but finally at random chose the first and continued my journey straight ahead. Up to this time I had felt no cold, but when I stopped to think the warmth created by my active exertions died away and I began to feel severely the biting air. Besides this the temperature was plainly falling lower and even my warm breath began to congeal in brittle icicles in my beard and on my scarf, just in front of my mouth. Still I walked briskly on, but somehow my utmost exertions failed to circulate my blood and warm me as it had before. Ten minutes later I began to feel stinging pains in my feet and hands and the numbness that invariably follows extreme cold. It was about this time that I noticed my eyes seemed swollen and the lids so heavy that I had difficulty in opening them.

As Mr. Michael Schmitt was hauling a load of wood to town, in coming down a hill the neckyoke broke, throwing the horse and causing them to run away. Happily no great damage was done and no one was seriously injured.
Rev. Alex. Charles will preach in the Portersville church next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m.

Several sheep have been killed in this vicinity during the winter by dogs.
During the last week Mrs. Pauline Paris has, from a very mysterious disease, lost four head of cattle.

Dr. E. F. Hill has sold his dwelling here to John Mehne, Esq. We understand Dr. Hill intends removing about the first of April to some western state. His place here will be hard to fill.

William Millburn, and his wife, who have not been getting along well together for sometime, have separated, and she has gone to her father's, in Kentucky.

Senator Sawyer's Big Heart.

[Talk with Congressman Williams.]

Last summer, during the campaign, I passed a Sunday at Sawyer's house. In the course of our chat he spoke of his business and his success, not boasting, but frankly, as is his custom. "Yes," he said, "I made a good deal of money last year—a good deal of money. I was thinking it over and the thought came that I was growing old, and if I should die what the effect would be on my business. Now, I had a few little mortgages, given by distant relations and others whom I had helped. I thought that if I should die it might cause them trouble, and as I had money enough I spoke to my son, told him how I felt and said that if he was willing we would send these men a release from their obligations. Of course he told me he thought it would be a good thing to do so. I had the papers made out and sent each one of them a release."

The old man lay back and laughed as he said: "It cost me \$26,000, but somehow, Williams, I felt the better for it after all." Sawyer has a "barrel" you see; but to my mind it was manlier, a nobler thing for him to forgive his poor creditors while he could here on earth, than to endow something when he was gone and his money was no longer of any use to him."

Didn't Afflate.

A colored man busily engaged in sawing wood for a Galveston gentleman the other day. The "man and brother" had a large Masonic breast-pin on his shirt bosom. "Do you colored Masons and white Masons affiliate?" "Don't affiliate with a cuss." "What's the matter?" "Dunno, boss, but I've tried it. Bar is a barkeeper in dis town who toted dis heah berry same emblem. I was in distress; didn't had a dram dat morning. I come in an gib distress signal." "Did he respond?" "He didn't respond right. He made a motion to de doah wid one hand and reach under de bar. I made de sign once mosh, and he fetched me between de shoulders wid de bung starter jess as I was gettin' out de doah."

Chapped Hands.—The following directions are given for keeping the hands smooth during cold weather and curing them when chapped: Wash them in butter-milk in which some wheat bran has been stirred twenty hours before using, and dry them over the fire without a towel. The remedy is most effective if used at night just before retiring.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY A. M. SWEENEY.

This column, by kindness of the proprietor of the paper, is the property of the teachers of Dubois county, for publication or discussion of any matter of interest to the public schools which may arise. Every teacher, school officer and friend of education in the county is earnestly requested to aid in circulating this column liberally. Communications for this column should be sent to A. M. SWEENEY, JASPER, INDIANA.

Our Public Schools—may their influence spread. Until no one dare say in this land of the free, "He 'done' for he 'did," or it's "him" for it's "he."

The following is the report of Portersville School, Dist. No. 1, Boone township, for the term commencing Sept. 13, 1880, and closing February 2d, 1881:

No. of days of term 100; No. of females enrolled 22; average daily attendance of females 16 5-10; average age of females 11 yrs.; No. of males enrolled 33; average daily attendance of males 25 5-10; average age of males 11 yrs.; total No. of pupils enrolled 55; total daily attendance, male and female 42 5-10.

Though the winter has been a little severe, health in this community has been good, and the attendance at school good. The interest made manifest by the pupils in their pursuit of knowledge, has been pleasing to us throughout the term. In closing this term, we close our third year as teacher in this School Dist., and in referring to our "Roll of honor," we refer to our School as a whole. At the solicitation of a sufficient number of the patrons of the district, we resume our labors as teacher here a few weeks more, commencing Monday the 7th inst.

W. J. PUETT, Teacher.

An assessor or assine bled in our Legislature is trying to abolish the office of County Supt. We would judge from this, his project, that he is not only closely related to the long-eared animal, but is, in himself, a genuine pons assinnum. This is a free country, and long animosity is a Christian grace, and these are the only reasons we can give for the toleration of such hopelessly benighted individuals.

A bill establishing compulsory education is likely to be passed by the present Legislature. If it pass but this one bill, and then adjourn, it shall have our benisons and, "Well done," etc.

We noticed the following educators of our county on the streets of Jasper during the last few days: Rev. William Jones, of Columbia Tp., Mr. William Gullet, of Hall Tp., Mr. William Young, of Boone Tp., Messrs. John M. Pleasant and John Schnieder, of Jefferson Tp.

Prof. G. C. Cooper, our worthy Co. Supt., is passing through the county from school to school, encouraging the teachers and scholars to renewed exertion in their educational labors.

Son to his fond father, who has asked him where he is in his class now: "O, pa, I've got a much better place than I had last quarter." "Indeed? Well, where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Fourteenth, you little lazy-bones! You were eighth last term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes, sir; it's nearer the stove."

By an early provision each County in Texas has received a donation of four leagues of land, to constitute a fund for the support of County Academies, or High Schools, "and many of the Counties now have a fund of from \$25,000 to \$60,000, but the interest has never been used except to aid in the support of Public Schools, which was not the intention of the endowment. The Secretary of the State Board of Education now demands that each County establish an Academy at some central point with this fund. This fact foreshadows the time when Texas will rank high for educational facilities.

The humidity of the atmosphere is greater above forests than over non-wooded grounds.

Water filtered through charcoal becomes perfectly pure.

There are 1,037 students in attendance at the various schools and departments of Yale College.

There is said to be church accommodation in London for only one-fourth of the population, yet there are many vacant pews every Sunday.

The following bill is before the Legislature regarding the County Superintendent:

Mr. Cooper, of Shelby, is getting after County Superintendents. Mr. Cooper's bill provides that the State Board of Education shall be required to examine all persons who shall apply to them, touching their qualification to hold the office of County Superintendent, and give licenses according to their fitness as determined. Without this license no person shall be eligible to the office of County Superintendent, and if he desires to be a candidate for such office in his County he shall advertise the possession of this license for sixty days prior to any election at which a Superintendent is to be chosen in the County. In two newspapers of the County having the largest circulation, provided they shall be of different political parties.

A Minority President.

The total vote for President in 1880, as given by the New York Tribune Almanac is 9,218,550, against 8,426,073 in 1876, and 6,431,149 in 1872. Garfield received 1,450,929 votes, Hancock, 4,447,834, Weaver, 307,740, and Dow, 10,305. Garfield's plurality over Hancock, 3,033; all others over Garfield, 316,798.

It will be seen that Garfield lacks one hundred and seventy thousand of getting half the votes cast at the late Presidential election. After getting all the negro vote solid in the United States, Garfield only got 3,033 votes more than Hancock. And yet some people are ignorant enough to think that the Democratic party is dead. It is not likely to die while it has over a million majority of the white vote on its side.

There have been many tables of figures printed pretending to give the accurate result of the popular vote for President. The Baltimore Sun has recently revised all of them by reports received directly from the several Secretaries of State throughout the Union, and declares that the true vote, so ascertained, was as follows:

The total vote of the country was 9,200,794, divided as follows:
James A. Garfield, Republican 4,437,981
Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat 4,444,311
James B. Weaver, Greenback 337,063
Neal Dow, Prohibition - - 9,644
Scattering - - - 9,793

Hancock's maj. over Garfield 6,334
The total vote polled for President in 1876, by the same States as in 1880, was 8,411,139, and the increase is 789,659.

As to the Protestant Dissenters from the Established Church, such imperfect data as we have indicate a positive falling off. There were in 1851, according to Mr. Mann's estimate, which nonconformists have always insisted upon treating as authentic, 20,390 Dissenting chapels in England. But, according to the list of meeting for religious worship, certified to the Registrar-General in 1876, the number of Dissenting chapels was then only 15,723. That the latter list was comprehensive enough may be inferred from the fact that it includes such places as school rooms, club rooms, temperance halls, music halls, bakeries, malt kilns, &c., temporarily hired for religious purposes. Of Dissenting chapels licensed for marriage there are only 8,413, and these figures probably cover all the more important and durable buildings.

Tobacco Worms and Turkeys.

The practice of utilizing turkeys to destroy tobacco worms has been in use in this country to a limited extent for a number of years. It has been sufficiently tested to demonstrate the fact that there is really more merit in it than is generally conceded. A gentleman of this county put out seven acres of tobacco, and as soon as it began to grow he built a coop in the center of the field, in which he placed a turkey hen with thirty young ones. The hen was kept confined in the coop, but the young turkeys were allowed to run at large through the field. The experiment succeeded admirably. Scarcely a worm could be found in the entire growing season of the tobacco; the little turkeys kept them picked off as fast as they made their appearance. We learn that other parties have been equally as successful in protecting their tobacco from worms by utilizing turkey labor. It would be well for our tobacco growers to give their wives all the facilities requisite for raising turkeys, and thus greatly curtailing the heavy expense of saving their tobacco crops from destruction by worms.—Princeton Banner.

The public school system of Indiana is a standing menace to Republican supremacy in this State, and as a very natural result of the fear of the increased intelligence of the people, the Republican members of the legislature are preparing to cripple our common school system by unfriendly legislation, several bills for acts having already been introduced in the House, which, if any of them should become a law, will materially destroy the efficiency of the present beneficent system, which was planted in the organic law of the State by a Democratic constitutional convention, and which has grown and flourished under wise Democratic legislation, until every citizen can point to our system of public free schools with pride.—Plymouth Democrat.

A gentleman was complaining on "Change" that he had invested a rather large sum of money in Wall street and lost it all. A sympathizing friend asked him whether he had been a bull or bear. To which he replied, "Neither; I was a jackass."—Chicago Tribune.

Money lent on Sunday is gone for good.—Wisconsin decision, in brief.

Madison county Ala., bonds sold recently for twenty-five per cent, premium.

A little boy came to his mother recently and said: "Mamma, I should think that, if I was of made dust, I would get muddy inside whenever I drink."